## -THANKS TO HARE AND HOWZE

Lieutenant Cheney Killed in a Skirmish Yesterday.

#### FIGHTING IN CAVITE

Gen. On's has sent the following message to the War Department regarding recently

"MANILA, January 7, 1900.

"Adjutant General, Washington: "Admiral Watson has cabled names of "Admiral Watson has cabled names of navy-rescued prisoners, one officer, eleven men; remaining, fourteen, as follows: Cl-cilian G. W. Langford, Manila; David Brown, St. Paul; J. W. O'Brien, London; Soldlers George T. Hachett, H. Archie L. Gordon, K. 3d Infantry; William Bruce, Elmer Honnyman, 1st Nevada Cavalry; Frank Stone, Leland S. Smith, Signal Corps; Albert O. Bishop, H. 3d Artillery; Sergt, Frank McDonald, L. 21st Infantry; Harry F. Huber, Hospital Corps; Martin Brennan, James F. Curran, 16th Infantry, OTIS."

#### Thanks to Hare and Howze. Secretary Long this morning sent the following cablegram to Admiral Watson, commanding the Asiatle squadron, addressed to

"WASHINGTON, January 8. "Watson Manila:
"Convey hearty thanks to Hare and Howze and congratulations to Gillmore and LONG."

LONG. Death of Lient. Chency. Gen. Otis has cabled news of the death of First Lieut, Ward Cheney, 4th Infantry, at

First Lieut. Ward Cheney, 4th Infantry, at imus, at 11:45 o clock yesterday morning, of wounds received in a skirmish there.
Lieut. Cheney was a son of Col. Frank W. Cheney of the Cheney silk works at Manchester, N. H. Col. Cheney is a veteran of the civil war, in which he was wounded. He had four sons, all of whom entered the service of their country at the cutbreak of the Spanish war, and two of them were in Janila. Senator Hawley, a personal friend of Col. Cheney, was informed of the death of the young officer by Adjutant General Corbin, in order that Admitant General Corbin, in order that

Adjutant General Corbin, in order that might break the news to the family, deut. Ward Cheney was born in Connecut, and appointed to the army from that ite as a second lieutenant in the 4th Instry on the 9th of July, 1898. He was mosted to be first lieutenant in the 15th in any on one out of July, 1898. He was iromoted to be first lieutenant in the 15th Infantry June 2, 1898. He was with his regiment in Georgia from August 1 to September 12, 1898, and was at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to January, 1899. He started for the Philippines early in the summer.

## FIGHTING IN CAVITE PROVINCE.

Three Americans Were Killed and Twenty Wounded. A dispatch from Manila last night says: Reconnaissances out of Imus, Cavite prov-

ince, this morning resulted in the loss of three Americans killed and twenty wound ed. The enemy's loss is estimated at sixty killed and eighty wounded. Birkhimer, with a battalion of the

25th Volunteer Infantry, advanced toward Noveleta. Maj. Taggart, with two battallons of the same regiment, moved toith Infantry was engaged south of Imus. Gen. Schwan's column, advancing to the oth, occupied Binan. One American was killed and three were wounded. Nine of the enemy's dead were found on the field the enemy's dead were found on the field after the fight. A number of rifles were eaptured and several prisoners were taken. Johnson, a deserter from the 6th United States Artillery, clothed in a major's uni-form, was found among the insurgent dead at Noveleta vesterday.

Gen. Wheaton is moving toward Perez das Marines teday.

THE FORCE WITH OTIS.

## Statement Showing the Strength of the Regiments.

The following statement, compiled by Gen. Corbin from cable reports, shows the strength of each regiment in the Philippines. It will be noted that the department has been able to keep the regiments there filled to the maximum, giving each

the greatest possible degr	ee of	effici	ency:
Regulars			
	Offic.	E.M.	Totals.
Adit. General's dept			
Itsa. General's dept	2 2		ī
J. A. General's dept	ĩ		ĩ
Q. M. dept	7	*****	11
Subsistence dept	- 1	27	31
Medical dept.	45	1.795	1.840
First dept	2	27.2.50	
Corps of engineers	- 5	278	287
Originate dept	- 2	-13	
Signal corps	3	200	25/3
Charplatins	15		15
destinates and accountages	140	****	1.3
Total, general and staff	153	2,304	2,480
2st Cavatry	30	26.60	2850
Stir Cavalry	42	1,350	1,401
Total, cavalry	72	2,309	2,381
1-f Artiflery	4	110	120
3d Arrillers	11	389	400
4th Actillect	4	133	137
5th Artillery	4	124	129
Cit Artiflery	48	1.413	1, 161
Tidal, artillery	71	2,175	2.246
Sd Infautr	45	1,141	1,456
4th Infantry	44	1.376	1.420
ern infant y	4.2	1,495	1.587
two Infantry	44	1,394	1 335
12th Infantry	422	1,294	1,4390
12th Infentry	40	1.426	1,471
14th Infantry	46	1,575	1.621
tern lefantry	43	1,435	1.482
17th Infantry	43	1,460	1,500
		1,430	1.473
18th Infantry	471		
Date District Access to the Contract of the Co	45	1,453	1,498
2000 Infantry	44		1,407
21st Infantry	4.5	1,400	1,454
25d Infantry	423	1,454	1,497
25d Infentry	422	1,449	1,491
24th Infantry	34	1,972	1,197
25th Infantry	35	1.087	1,122
Tetal, regular infantry	725	23,805	24,530
Volunteer			
623 N. S. S.	Offs.	E.M.	Totals.
General officers	14		14
Adjt. General's dept	- 5		- 5
Insp. General's dept	4		4
J. A. General's dept	1		1
Q. M. dept.	22		25
Substitution dept	12	****	12
Medical dept	21		-21

4th Infantry	44	1.376	1.420
en infanty		1,495	
			1,587
inh Infantry	44	1,204	1,3354
12th Infantry	42		1,439
12th Infentry	400	1,426	1,471
14th Infantry	46	1,000	1.621
bein lefantry	43	1,435	1,482
17th Infantry	43	1,460	1,5683
18th Infantry	4.3	1,4200	1,473
19th Infantry	45	1,453	1,498
2000 Infantry	44	1.453	1,497
21st Infantry	4.5	1,400	1,454
2nd Infantry	4.3	1,454	1,497
23d Infantry	422	1.449	1,391
24th Infantry	34	1.072	1.107
25th Infantry	35	1.087	1,122
Total, regular infantry	725	23,808	24,532
Volunteer		22722	22-7-12-7-1
A2 2	Offs.		Totals.
General officers	14		14
Adjt. General's dept	25		5
Insp. General's dept	4		4.1
J. A. General's dept	1		1
Q. M. dept.	223		25
Substitute dept	12	****	12
Medical dept	21		21
Pay dept	12		12
Signal corps	21		21
			-
Total, general and staff	115	55525	115
11th Cavalry	49	1,058	1,107
26th Volunteer Infantry	414	1,239	1.283
27th Volunteer Infuntry	47	1.235	1,252
28th Volunteer Infantry	410	1.263	1,312
25th Volunteer Infantry	419	1,270	1,319
20th Volunteer Infantry	20(0)	1,615	1,000
Dist Volunteer Infantry	48	1.154	1.232
52d Volunteer Infantry	419	1.252	1.301
SEE Volunteer Infantsy	424	1.60%	1,655
34th Volunteer Infantsy	454	1.004	1.653
Sich Volunteer Infantly	414	1.286	1.335
Bull Volunteer Infanty	48	BSS	1,006
Min Volunteer Infantry	48	1.042	1,000
28th Volunteer Infan'ry	48	1.259	1,307
Shift Volunteer Infantry	50	1.284	1.334
40th Volunteer Infantry	18		
41st Volunteer infantry		1.286	1,334
was commissed intentity	1919	1.313	1,363
424 Volunteer Infantry	50	1.206	1,346
434 Volunteer Infantry	48	1,271	1,319
44th Volunteer Infantry	48	1.326	1.374
45th Vocunteer Infantry	363	1.280	1.339
46th Volunteer Infantry	49	1.231	1.280
47th Volumeer Infantry	51	1.272	1,323
45th Volunteer Infantry	46	1,267	1,313
Total volunteer infancy 1	.122	27,860	28,001
Total infantry			43 115
Summar			-
Regular officers			. 961
The state of the s			mark to Charles to

48th Volunteer Infantry Officers Men.

The arrival of the 48th Volunteer Infantry will increase the total force in the Philippines to 63,225 officers and men.

#### TO AUTHORIZE MEDIATION. Senator Pettigrew's Resolution on the

South African War. Senato: Pettigrew today offered a resolu tion authorizing the United State government to offer mediation between Great Britain and South Africa. He announced that it was his purpose to make a speech on the subject. REFERENCE

the House.

bers During the Debate on

the Subject

Various Opinions Expressed by Mem-

The House today adopted a resolution providing for the establishment of a reference library in the old Congressional Lierary quarters at the Capitol. This was in ieu of the Senate resolution dividing the space equally between the House and Sen-

ite for committee rooms. Mr. Dalzell, in reporting the resolution from the committee on rules, said it was designed to throw the matter into conference, so that a plan could be adopted which might be a compromise between the two plans. He said it would cost \$125. 000 to equip the space for committee rooms, while no expenditure would be required for the reference library.

#### Various Opinions Expressed.

Mr. Dalzell caused to be read the letter from Librarian Putnam recently published in The Star, favoring the establishment of a reference library.
Some debate followed, and varying opin

a reference library.

Some debate followed, and varying opinions were expressed by members of the House. Mr. Babeock suggested that the library should not occupy all the space, and that as room was badly needed for the committees, some portion of the space should be used for that purpose. Mr. Mc-Cleary thought that a portion could be used for the library and the remainder for committee rooms. Mr. Bartholdt urged the purchase of ad-

Mr. farthout urged the purchase of ad-ditional quarters outside the Capitol for committee rooms, in which he was joined by Mr. Moody of Massachusetts. Mr. Shafroth wanted the Supreme Court library included in the space set aside for the reference library. Mr. Cannon and Mr. Newlands favored the reference library plan.

#### REGULATION OF VIVISECTION.

President Pratt of the Humane Society Says Its Abolition is Not Proposed. President Pratt of the Washington Humane Society today sent the following let-

ter to Senator McMillan: Hon. James McMillan, Chairman of Committee on District of Columbia, United States Senate:

Dear Sir. I observe in The Washington

Evening Star of January 6 an abstract of a communication to you from Dr. Morris of New York containing an argument against an "anti-vivisection" bill, which he says, is pending before Congress.

This New York gentleman, who is apparently so much interested in our local legislation, evidently does not know that there is but one bill relating to vivisection before Congress, namely, Senate bill No. 34, introduced by Senator Gallinger of your committee, which provides a moderate decommittee, which provides a moderate de-gree of regulation for vivisection designed to prevent cruelty. The same bill was twice reported favorably by the unanimous action of your committee after ex-haustive public hearings, and upon the pe-tition of several hundred of the leading cit-izens of Washington, all of whom subse-quently refused to remove their names when urged to do so by Washington vivi-sectors.

ectors.
This very reasonable measure would not

This very reasonable measure would not prevent any of the experiments to which Dr. Morris refers in his communication. Although it has been misrepresented to Dr. Morris and many others away from Washington as a bill for the "abolition" of vivisection, it simply provides:

First. A vertebrate animal on which an experiment calculated to give pain is to be performed must be placed wholly under the influence of ether or chloroform; except that in inoculation experiments or tests of drugs, the animal need not be anaesth-fized; non in surgical experiments need animals be kept anaesthetized during recovery.

Second. No such experiments may be performed in public schools.

Third, All experiments upon living animals may be performed only in registered places and by persons properly licensed.

Fourth Inspectors, are to be appointed to visit places where experimentation is carried an and to make reports directly to visit places where experimentation is carried on, and to make reports directly to the President of the United States. Fifth, Reports of the experiments made, the number of animals used, the methods employed and the results obtained shall be made to the government whenever asked for, from time to time.

I trust that no such argument as that of Dr. Morris against the "abolition" of vivisection will be allowed to injure this very moderate measure of regulation.

## ATTAINING NOBLE PROPORTIONS.

Gen, Cerbin Believes the Lawton Fund noble proportions, and Gen. Corbin is of the opinion that there is now in sight about \$85,000. The con'ributions turned in since noon Saturday, or reported, amount to \$18,976.23, making the grand total at noon today \$67,409.55. Gen. Corbin says that in addition to this it is reported to him that there is a fund of \$10,000 in San Francisco and another of \$6,000 in New York not yet turned in, and there is no doubt that other turned in, and there is no doubt that other sums will be reported. The details of the subscriptions since Saturday are as follows: Previously acknowledged, \$48,423.2 Collected by Riggs National Bank, Washington, \$210; citizens of Hoston, Mass, (through Kidder, Peabody & Co.), \$5,000; citizens of Toledo, Ohie (through Gen. J. S. Kountz), 571; citizens of Knoxville, Tenn. (through Gen. J. T. Wilder), \$150; citizens of Springfield Mass, (through the Republican) \$235. Mass. (through the Republican), \$335; Beales, Buffalo, N. Y. (through Comnercial), \$20; subscriptions through New-irk (N. J.) Daily Advertiser, \$11; Lieut. Americus Mitchell, U. S. A. (through Age-derald, Efrmingham, Ala.), \$10; Col. W. P. Herald Efrmingham, Ala.), \$10; Col. W. P. Hall, assistant adjutant general, San Juan, P. R., \$10; A. A. Mabson, Montgomery, Ma., \$5; through Plattsburg (N.Y.) Daily Press, \$1; subscriptions through Bankers, Trust Company, New York, \$5,450; subscriptions through Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia, \$4,943.08; members of Monauk Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$521; clitzens of Albany, N. Y. through Journal), \$308; ditzens of Indianapolis, Ind. (through Fress), \$310.55; citizens of Milwaukee (through Chas, King), \$221; clitzens of Frenton, N. J. (through Mayor Briggs), \$125; clitzens of Columbus, Ohio (through Chas, Chaulthaus, Ohio (through Chas), and through Chas, (through Mayor Briggs), \$125; clitzens of (through Chas), the Columbus, Ohio (through Chas), and the Columbus, Ohio (through Chas), and the Columbus, Ohio (through Chas), and the Chas, clitzens of Columbus, Ohio (through Chas), and the Chas, and the Cha Trenton, N. J. (through Mayor Briggs), \$125; citizens of Columbus, Onto (through R. M. Rownd), \$171; citizens of Woonsocket, R. I. (through Mayor Greene), \$135; citizens of Hartford, Conn. (through Courant), \$52; citizens of Buffalo, N. Y. (through Ma), Auman), \$85,25; citizens of Concord, N. Y. (through Monitor-Statesman), \$85; citizens of Binghamton, N. Y. (through G. H. Hitchcock), \$80; citizens of Lowell, Mass. (through C. F. Coburn, city treasurer, \$65,50; citizens of Duluth, Minn. (through Duluth News Tribune), \$22; comrades of Elias Howe, Jr., Post, G. A. R., Bridgeport, Conn., \$50; citizens of Scranton, Pa. (through Jas. Moon, mayor), \$40; citizens of Peorla, Ill. (through Mayor Lynch), \$40; citizens of Stamford, Conn. (through Stamford Savings Bank), \$30; citizens of Broeton, Mass. (through E. M. Low, mayor), \$25; citizens of Reading, Pa. (through A. R. Leider mayor), \$25; citizens of Reading, Pa. (through A. R. Leider mayor), \$25; citizens of Reading, Pa. (through A. R. Leider mayor), \$25; citizens of Reading, Pa. (through A. R. Leider mayor). r), \$25; citizens of Reading, P3. (through R. Leader, mayor), \$25; citizens of Sa ina, Kan. (through Republican-Journal) 25; citizens of Manchester, N. H. (through 825; citizens of Manchester, N. H. (through Wm. G. Clarke, mayor), 833; citizens of Auburn, N. Y. (through Seward & Co., bankers), \$19.10; citizens of Utlea, N. Y. (through Utlea Morning Herald), \$10; sol-llers' orphan pupils, Harford S. O. School, Pennsylvania, \$10; citizens of Syracuse, N. Y. (through Journal), \$7; W. J. Edwards, Willshire, Ohio, \$1; citizens of Terre Haute, Ind., collected by Express (forwarded through Geo. W. Faris), \$206.75. Total, \$67.409.55.

## Gen. Wilson Sees the President.

Secretary Root and General Wilson were in consultation with the President until nearly 2 o'clock this afternoon, having gone there shortly after 12 o'clock. Genera Wilson went away in Secretary Root's carriage. Neither would discuss the object of conforence The report that Gen. Wilson had tendered The report that teen, wisson had tendered his resignation is said to have had some basis. Whether the President and Secretary of War succeeded in getting him to change his mind is not known.

#### Entitled to One-Half Shore Pay. The controller of the treasury, constru

ing the personnel act, has held that naval officers on leave are entitled to one-half shore pay.

stacle to Congressional Inquiry.

Every Act of the Executive May Be How It Was Disposed of in Various Diagonally Across the City From Le Denies That He Has Received Money the Subject of Scrutiny.

The administration has declared itself, through the course of men in Congress known to act in harmony with the President in such matters, on the subject of investigations into the acts of the President The policy has been adopted by the friends of the President of permitting the scrutiny by Congress into every act of the executive where there is any sort of warrant for inquiry. There has been some hesitation on the part of friends of the administration about letting the great mass of inquiries that have been proposed by resolutions get through, and there has been considerable talk over the subject. It is fully recognized that the opponents of the administration design to attack the executive through resolutions of inquiry which imply suspicion or knowledge of error and to promote investigations with the hope of bringing out something which will open the administration to criticism. Some of these inquiries may be pertinent and made in good faith, while others appear to have no other object than to annoy.

No Obstacle to Inquiry. The general conclusion of friends of the administration after talking the matter over, is that there should be no obstacle thrown in the way of senators and members of the House desiring information, and that if the inquiries or any of them are obviously not made in good faith the administration can stand the inconvenience if the instigators of the inquiry can stand the odium which will result from responsibility for foundationless insinuations.

It is felt that if any attempt were made to hold resolutions of inquiry within bounds party capital would be sought to be made by the opposition through charges that the republicans were afraid to have the light turned on to the administration.

In consonance with the policy of letting the resolutions of inquiry have free rein

the resolutions of inquiry have free rein the House authorized today an investiga-tion by the post office committee of the charges that the President had knowingly charges that the President had knowingly appointed polygamist postmasters in Utah. The Senate adopted one of the Pettigrew resolutions, and it is commonly understood in the Senate that the Pettigrew resolutions with reference to the Philippine war set for consideration on Wednesday, and probably all the rest of the multitude of Pettigrew resolutions of inquiry, will be adopted either in the original or by substitute.

#### THE BOSTON BANKS.

Liquidation of the Broadway National

to Proceed at Once. The controller of the currency has determined to proceed with the liquidation of the Broadway National Bank of Boston, under receivership, as rapidly as possible At the request of Mr. Curtis, cashier of the bank, three weeks' time had been given the bank in which to effect a reorganization and reopen the bank, but owing to various complications it has been impossible to bring this about. The controller has now directed that the liquidation of the assets proceed without further delay and a dividend paid to creditors as soon as possible.

The following is a statement of the con dition of the bank at the time of closing, December 15, 1899; Assets-Loans and discounts, \$1,843,747.57; stocks, securities, etc., \$111,343.27; cash and exchange, \$692,580.65; total, \$2,647,671.49. Liabilities — Capital stock, \$200,000; surplus and profits, \$226,-923.95; bills payable, \$25.000; deposits, \$2,-

193.95; bills payable, \$25.000; deposits, \$2., 195.747.54; total, \$2.647.671.49.

The temporary receiver, Mr. Daniel G. Wing, expects to collect enough with the cash now on hand to pay a 50 per cent dividend within the next thirty days, or as soon as claims are proved. He will added soon as claims are proved. He will advertise at once for creditors to call and prove their claims.

prove their claims.

For the next thirty days and until the first dividend is paid, Mr. Wing will remain in charge of the Broadway National Bank as receiver, at the end of which time a permanent receiver will be appointed.

The Globe National Bank of Boston will remain under the management of Mr. Wing as permanent receiver, and a dividend will be paid to the creditors as soon as claims can be proved against the benk, which can be proved against the bank, which will probably occupy some sixty days. The first dividend to the creditors of the Globe National Bank will be in the neighborhood of 25 per cent.

## SECRETARY GAGE'S REPLY.

Will Send a Statement to the House

Secretary Gage has decided that he will end to Congress his reply to the request of the House for information on the subjects of deposits in national banks and the sale of the New York custom house. The report will be made public Wednesday af-

The actual reply of Secretary Gage will amount to about 2,500 words. In addition to this there will be a mass of documents relating to the transactions. The Secretary will give the gist of these documents in th reply, which he will write himself.

He will state that the City National Bank of New York, by reason of its being a goverrment depository, is really a part of the treasury itself. He will also say that the meney for the sale of the New York house was properly paid into the treasury as authorized by law. What the Secretary will say as to the increase of national bank deposits has already been outlined in The

## PARK FOR GEORGETOWN.

Board of Trade Committee See Chairman McMillan.

A committee from the board of trade held in informal conference today with Mr. Mc-Millan, chairman of the Senate committee on the District of Columbia, in favor of an extension of a park to be located in Georgetown, including about twenty-five acres

This committee consisted of Commissioner Wight, F. L. Moore, George H. Harries, C. C. Glover, George T. Dunlop, W. J. Cox, Capt. H. B. Looker and B. F. Janvey, pres-Capt. H. B. Looker and B. F. Janvey, president of the Georgetown Citizens' Association. The park desired is to complete the system of parks from the Zoo through the Rock creek valley, and is in the rear of Oak Hill cemetery.

Mr. Moore spoke of the fine old trees on this land it was desired to acquire, and of its picturesqueness, hardly equaled anywhere in the world, and of its natural itness for the purpose intended.

ness for the purpose intended.

## CONCLUDES TO DISSOLVE.

Action by Stockholders of Washing ton Brick Machine Company.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Washington Brick Machine Company this afternoon it was voted to discontinue the business of the company, to sell its plant and real estate and to dissolve the corpora tion. The real estate in question includes a large tract of land in the vicinity of 15th and H streets northeast. The reason for taking this action is because of the fact that the strata of clay used as the basis of the business is nearly exhausted, and in order to continue operations the purchase of new land outside the District would be ssential

A report was submitted showing that A report was summitted showing that the company is in a most gratifying condition. Its liabilities consist of about \$50,000 in bonds, while the assets are appraised at about \$400,000. A board to settle up the affairs of the company was appointed, consisting of T. L. Holbrook, C. J. Bell, Wm. F. Mattingly, E. L. White, D. S. Evans, Nathaniel Wilson and B. P. Wattons.

Other stockholders present at the meeting Other stockholders present at the meeting this afternoon included Wilton J. Lambert, T. A. Lambert, Miss Patten, J. W. Thompson, H. Francis Riggs, Mr. Jones and others. The busivess of the company will be continued until the clay is exhausted.

LIBRARY WILL COURT INVESTIGATION EXPENSE "OF" ABOLITION NEW STREET, RAILWAY LINE WHITESIDE CROSS-EXAMINED FINANCE AND TRADE

of Car Service.

Cities Corresponded With-Deaths From Accidents.

Mr. W. C. Dodge has furnished the District Commissioners with copies of correspondence he has had with the municipal authorities of a number of cities of this country relative to the division of expense between the municipalities and railroad companies in the matter of the abolition of grade crossings. In response to an inquiry of Mr. Dodge, Theodore Voorhees, first vice president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, wrote him as follows:

"In regard to the construction of the Reading terminal in this city (Philadelphia), I beg to say that that work was lone before I had any connection with this company, and I am not familiar with all

The amount expended in the construction "The amount expended in the construction of the terminal station and the elevated tracks approaching it from Spring Garden street was in the neighborhood of \$8,000,000, tone of which was paid for by the city. Of course, a very large amount of this sum was for property and for the station."

Commenting upon this letter, Mr. Dodge Commenting upon this letter, Mr. Dodge wrote the Commissioners: "And the Pennsylvania company expended \$7,000,000 to get through Baltimore. (H. R. report No. 928, first session, Fifty-first Congress, p. 35.) Are now expending \$6,000,000 more in Philadelphia, of which the city pays one-half, to abolish grade crossings." In Buffalo.

From Buffalo, N. Y., Edward B. Guthrie, chief engineer in the office of the gradecrossing commissioners, wrote Mr. Dodge as follows:

"The contracts with the different railroad companies in this city provide that they will pay the entire cost of that portion of the structure over their right of way and the approaches thereto paid in the proportions of one-third by the city and two tions of one-third by the city and two-thirds by the railroad company. Where it is necessary to take lands for the erection of any structure, the city pays one-third and the railroads two-thirds of the cost of the land. Any damage done to abutting the land. Any damage done to abutting property and known as 'consequential dam-

property and known as 'consequential damages,' is paid in the proportion of one-half by the railroads."

The mayor of Rochester, N. Y., wrote; "The tracks in this city were elevated pursuant to an act of the state legislature, and the city stood no part of the expense. John O'Neill, the superintendent of track elevation of Chicago, wrote:

"In the elevation of the roadbeds and tracks of the railroads, so far as elevation has progressed for the elimination of grade crossings, the railroads up to date have borne all the expense of the work. We have now elevated about thirty-nine miles have now elevated about thirty-nine miles of the roadbeds and tracks of different

of the roadbeds and tracks of different railroads within the incorporated limits of the city of Chicago, eliminating about 200 grade crossings, and we have franchises passed for about thirteen miles more, that will be elevated next year. When this is done it will relieve 243 grade crossings in this city. I can state for your information that while the railroads bear all of the expense of the elevation of tracks, the city assumes all business and property damage. Up to the present time there has been very little damage collected from the city by reason of the elevation of the tracks."

The mayor of Jersey City addressed the following letter to Mr. Dodge:

At Expense of Company.

#### At Expense of Company.

"I beg to advise that two railroad corporations have been compelled to elevate their tracks in this city to abolish grade crossings. In the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the tracks were elevated at the expense of the company, and nine grade crossings were abolished. The city did not assume any responsibility in this case, so far as I have been informed. In case, so far as I have been informed. In the matter of the Erle Railroad Company seven grade crossings were abolished, at the expense of the railroad company, by elevating. In this case, where it was necessary to depress the streets, the grade was changed at the expense of the city, variously estimated at from \$5,000 to \$10,000. The general cost can only be obtained from the railroad companies."

With copies of this correspondence Mr. Dodge sent the Commissioners a statement Dodge sent the Commissioners a statement of the number of persons ki'led and injured by railroads in the District from 1872 up to January 26, 1839, the statement being based on reports made by District authorities, The statement was as follows; On Baltimore and Ohlo railroad, 65 killed and 133 injured, a total of 198; on Baltimore and Potomac railroad, 100 killed and 224 injured, a total of 324; on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, 1 killed and 2 injured, a und Ohio rallroad, 1 killed and 2 injured, a otal of 3; on the Southern rallroad, 1 in-jured; on the Chesapeake Bay rallroad, 2 njured—a grand total of 166 killed and 362 cjured, or 528 killed or injured.

'Nearly twice as many," wrote Mr odge, "as were killed in the war with "Nearly twice as many," wrote Mr. Dodge, "as were killed in the war with Spain. Suppose the Mexicans or Canadians had invaded the United States and had killed and wounded that many American citizens, how soon there would have been a declaration of war! Is it any less criminal for the railroads to do it? Why, then, should not the government act, and act at once?"

## IN THE COMMITTEE ROOMS.

Miscellaneous Matters of General Current Interest.

The contested election case of Wm. F Aldrich against the sitting member, Repre sentative G. A. Robbins of the fourth Alacama district, was heard today by House lection committee No. 1. The contest involves charges of intimidation and prejudice created by an issue of white supremacy, also armed conflicts and alleged in regularities in the election machinery. Counsel on both sides were heard in argu-

Representative Tawney of Minnesota to day introduced a resolution calling on the

day introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the shipments into various states and licenses to manufacturers and dealers in oleomargarine.

House committee on elections No. 3 today set Thursday next for hearing argument on the Wise-Young contested election case from the second Virginia district, and the following Wednesday for hearing the Pearson-Crawford case from the ninth North Carolina district.

Gen. Davis, military commander of Puerto Rico, appeared before the House com-

to Rico, appeared before the House com-mittee on insular affairs this afternoon and gave an account of his administration in Puerto Rico and a description of the conditions existing there. He described the industrial conditions of the island as very depressing on account of the deprivation of a market by a change of sovereignty and the existence of fariff hws and on account of the terrible disaster last August, when two-thirds of the wealth of the island was wiped out in due day. The committee listened attentively to Gen. Davis and seemed to be very much impressed by his statement of the conditions now existing and requiring betterment. Puerto Rico and a description of the co

## THE PENSION BUREAU.

Mr. Curtis Infroduces a Resolution Providing for Investigation.

Mr. Curtis of Kansis has introduced a resolution in the House providing for the appointment of a special committee of five nembers of the House, who shall be ex-Inion soldiers, to investigate the conduct of he pension bureau.

The resolution recites the charges which have been made that the bureau is conducted against the interests of the old soldiers, and that they are not receiving fair treat Burial of Lieut. Keyes.

The burial of the late Second Lieutenant Maxwell Keyes of the 3d United States nfantry, who was killed in action with the

Filipinos at Illdefonso, Luzon, Philippine Islands, Nocember 24; will take place tomorrow afternoon at Arlington. The pallbearers will be Brigadier General A. Mills, retired, and Lieutenant Colonel S. T. Nor-vell, United States army, retired; Lieuten-ants C. A. Hedekin, F. J. Koester, E. S. Phillips and R. R. Wallach, 3d United States Cavaling. States Cavalry.

Droit Park to the River

What will be practically a new street railway route is now being put in shape by the Washington Electric and Traction Company with sections of lines which have come to it in the purchase of the various railroad properties in this District. The new line is to run from Le Droit Park to the river front in South Washington, over routes that formerly were within the franroads, with the addition of a new portion which is now being built. As will be understood, the new road will stretch com pletely across the city from north to south and through the central portion will pursue a diagonal course which will bring it past

and through the central portion will pursue a diagonal course which will bring it past most of the important points in the city. The new section of the road is on 4th street northwest north from P street, the latter point being the farthest north of the old Belt road. It extends to Florida avenue, thence along Harewood avenue, Elm street and Linden street in Le Droit Park, and thence along Pomeroy street to 7th street or Brightwood avenue, where a junction will be made with what is known as the Brightwood road, which is on the 7th street road. When the new road reaches New York avenue in its course south on 4th street, the cars will pass to the tracks of the City and Suburban road, formerly the Eckington, and will continue on these tracks by way of New York avenue, 5th and G streets, to 11th street, where the line of the Belt road will be resumed.

The course of the latter road to the river front will be followed, as the cars will pass along 11th street, to E street, to 14th street, to B street southwest, to Virginia avenue, to 11th street, and thence to the river front. A large section of the road in South Washington is already completed, and if the weather continues favorable and the iron men surprise Mr. E. L. Hunt, the general manager, by supplying the necessary special work at the time they have agreed to do so, then it will be possible to run cars in the very near future.

Other Proposed Routes.

#### Other Proposed Routes.

The other section of the old Belt road will be utilized in connection with the other lines controlled by this company, so as to make convenient and accessible routes for the public. The balance of the 4th street line south from New York avenue, in front of the Capitol and thence back to the Smithsonian and the other public buildings on the Mall to 12th street and around to

Smithsonian and the other public buildings on the Mall to 12th street and around to 9th street, it is proposed, for the present at least, to operate by storage battery cars. The line will be from Gales circle, at New Jersey avenue and 1st street northwest, where the City and Suburban cars pass, south to Maryland avenue, to Virginia avenue, to 12th street, and thence to Louisiana avenue and 9th street.

The piece of road on O and P streets which formerly connected the 4th street and 11th street lines of the Belt road will also be operated by storage battery cars.

A similar service will be put on the line along M street south from the Anacostia bridge to the wharves, which was formerly a part of the old Anacostia road. The main portion of the latter road is now beling equipped with the underground electric service, and will be operated in connection with the 11th street line, so as to give a through service from Anacostia to 11th street and Florida avenue. The cars are now being run on the northern portion of this road as far south as G street, and it is expected the balance of the line will be finished before a great while.

The road to Rockville is now completed, and it was expected that cars would be run from the country seat of Montgomery county to 9th and F streets before this time, but the recent fire in the Potomac power house, from whence the current is to be obtained

ty to 9th and F streets before this time, but the recent fire in the Potomac power house, from whence the current is to be obtained, has caused delay. It is also the intention to run cars from Cabin John to East Cap-itol and 15th streets in the near future, while cars from Forest Glen are to pass through the city and go to the river front.

## THE LAW REGARDING PRIZES.

Scizure of Fishing Smacks Pronounc ed Illegal by Supreme Court.

The United States Supreme Court today decided two cases involving the question of the right to capture coast fishing vessels belonging to the enemy in time of war and make prizes of them. These decisions involved two fishing smacks owned in Havana which were taken by the blockading squadron, condemned and sold as prizes. Justice Gray delivered the opinion of the ng that the seizure was co trary to well-established international law. Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Harlan and Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Harlan and McKenna dissented, and united in an opinion by the chief justice. He took the ground that there was no rule in such cases immutably fixed by international law, and that exemption from the rigors of war should be controlled entirely by the legislative department, and that as the President had not interfered to prevent condemnation, that condemnation should be affirmed. The two vessels involved in the decision were named the Lola and the Pagueta More The two vessels involved in the decision were named the Lola and the Paqueta Ha

Declared Not a Discrimination. Justice White handed down the opinion of the court in the case of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and others against Henry W. Behlmer, appealed from the decision of the circuit court of appeals for the fourth circuit. The case in volved the construction of the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce law. Behimer was in 1892 a merchant at Summerville, S.C., and was charged 28 cents per 100 pounds on a consignment of hay shipped from Memphis, whereas the rate on hay from Memphis to Charleston, S.C., was only 19 cents per 100, or nino cents less. The court of appeals, as well as the interstate commerce commission decided that this weather commission decided that this was a crimination in the meaning of the law. day's decision reversed the circuit cou day's decision reversed the circuit court of appeals on the authority of the decision is Alabama Midland case

## No Recovery on Policy.

The court rendered an opinion through Justice Shiras in the case of the Canada Sugar Refining Company vs. the Insurance Company of North America, involving the insurance in the profits of a cargo of sugar shipped from the Philippines and partially lost by shipwreck. The circuit court of appeals held that as the cargo was not a total lost there could be no recovery on the policy. This opinion was reversed by

## State Creditors Preferred.

In the case of Blake and others vs. Mc-Clung and others, decided in the Supreme Court today, the court took occasion to reaffirm with emphasis its position as to the validity of the state law of Tennessee, giving state creditors preference in dispos corporation which had been operating in the state. The case had formerly been be fore the court and there had apparently been some misapprehension of the former directions of this court concerning the law, giving state creditors preference over some Ohio creditors in a given case. Justice Harnan handed down the opinion rendered to-day. He said that the Ohio creditors were entitled to share upon with the Tennessee creditors in the dis tribution of the assets and that any other decree was inconsistent with the Constitu-tion of the United States.

Fire Record for December. The report of Mr. Joseph Parris, the chief engineer of the District fire department,

for the month of December, 1809, shows that during that period there were fortyfive alarms of fire sounded, an increase of thirteen over the previous month and an increase of four over the month of Decen ber, 1898. One of these alarms was false There were also twenty-eight silent alarm The eximated loss for the past month was \$60,200, covered by an insurance of \$67,450, against a loss of \$10,319 and an insurance of \$9,004 for the previous month, and a loss of \$111,885 and an insurance of \$8,115 for the month of December, 1808.

Resolution for Its Establishment Passed by The Administration Will Interpose No Ob- Question of Cost for the Removal of Grade Formed of Several Sections of Old Routes He Says That He Tried to Entrap Clark's Friends

# to Give His Testimony to

Former State Senator Whiteside of Montana continued his testimony in the Clark senatorial case before the Senate committee on privileges and elections today. He was cross-examined by ex-Senator

Faulkner. The examination brought out the fact that Mr. Whiteside, as a member of a com-mittee to investigate the state capitol commission, had made a minerity report, charging corruption. He was asked if this was the case in which he had suggested to Mr. J. P. McCabe that this minority report could be suppressed for \$2,500, but denied that such was the case, saying that the money had been offered and he had sug-

gested that it be paid over, so as to enable him to turn it in with his report.

He said that his sole purpose in undertaking the exposure of bribery in the legislature that elected Mr. Cralk was to protect the good name of the stell. lature that elected Mr. Clark was the tect the good name of the state.
"I desired," he said, "to have some one accept the money, so as to expose the methods of Mr. Clark."

methods of Mr. Clark."
"Did you become a friend of Mr. Clark's friends for the purpose of entrapping "I can't say exactly, but I suppose I did."
"Did you think this a proper course to

pursue?"
"I did think so, and I still think so."
"In doing this didn't you know that you were assuming an attitude of misrepre-

"Was not this a position of falsehood?"
"I can't say as to that, but I had to make
a number of misrepresentations."

#### Definition of a Lie.

"What do you consider a lie?" "I consider a lie a misstatement to one who has a right to know the truth-not to one who has no right to know it."

Mr. Whiteside said he did not see how

any honest man could vote for Mr. Clark any nonest man could vote for Mr. Clark after the exposure of the committee on investigation, and added under pressure that the remark applied to the fifty-four members of the legislature who cast their vote for that gentleman. He said in reply to a question that Marcus Daly was an acquaintance of his, not a friend, though he should be glad to have him for a friend. "Have you received \$55.000 for this.

hould be glad to have him for a friend.
"Have you received \$35,000 for this preended exposure?" asked Mr. Fauikner.
"I have not received \$35,000 or any other turn for that service," the witness re-

Relating his conversation held with Sen-Relating his conversation held with Senator Clark prior to the latter's election he said he was positive that Mr. Clark himself had said among other things that "State Senator Anderson could not be influenced with money like some of the other members," and that this statement was not made by Mr. Wellcome, as appeared in the printed report of his testimony before the grand jury of Lewis and Clark counties.

The witness said the money to pay for the present prosecution had been raised by

the present prosecution had been raised by subscription, and that he understood that Mr. Daly was one of the subscribers to the

fund.

The cross-examination further brought out that the witness had no personal knowledge of bribery in the case of three of the members of the assembly who had been referred to.

At noon the committee took a recess until 2:30 p.m.

#### DEWEY FUND SUBSCRIBERS. Will Be Presented to the Admiral

Bound in Three Volumes. Treasurer Roberts of the committee which presented the home to Admiral Dewey in behalf of the American people has received from the bookbinder three volumes contain-ing the names of the subscribers to the fund, together with all the information

tiful blue levant, the inside cover being of variegated ribbed silk and the edges of The blue levant covers of the books con-

which led up to the efforts to raise this

find. The volumes are covered with benu-

tain in gold letters the following inscription:
"The Tribute of a Grateful People. The Names of Subscribers for the Purchase of a Home for Admiral Dewey, U. S. Navy."
In no case is the amount subscribed by any person mentioned in the book, and Admiral Dewey when he looks over the names will not know the difference between a humble subscriber for 10 cents and those who sent their checks for as much as \$2,000. The volumes are said to be the finest ever put together by book binders anywhere. together by book binders anywhere put together by book binders anywhere. Volume I opens with the preliminary suggestions for the raising of the fund and continue with clippings from newspapers and circulars until the story of the fund is told. The volumes contain the names and addresses of every person who contributed to the fund.

Treasurer Roberts said that no name which had been sent in had been omitted.

which had been sent in had been omitted from the list. There were cases, he said, of subscriptions having been raised without the name having been sent along. For in-stance, one Cincinnati paper raised several hundred dollars and sent the money in with the statement that it had been subscribed by 2.550 persons. In this case, of course, no names can be given.

All the names are written in a beautiful All the names are written in a beautiful hand by the most expert clerk in the Treasury Department. The three volumes will be presented to Admiral Dewey at whatever convenient time he may fix. The committee will confer with him as to the time for the presentation.

A. MEMORIAL BUILDING. Bill to Permit Its Erection Introduced

in the Senate. Mr. Frye today introduced in the Senate a joint resolution permitting the National Seclety, Daughters of the American Revolution, to erect a memorial building on reservation 13, located between 18th and 19th and E streets and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, this building to be used by the above society for purposes commemorative of the heroes of the revolutionary war. Mr. Frye also introduced a joint resoludon to appoint one woman commissioner to represent the United States and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette at the exposition in Paris

Buller Rumor Unconfirmed. LONDON, January 8.-Nothing has been received corroborative of the rumor that Gen. Buller has crossed the Tugela river; so the report must be taken with all re-

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, January 8.—Flour dull, western super, \$2,25a\$2.35; do. extra, \$2,50a\$2.30; do. family, \$3,20a\$2.35; do. extra, \$2,50a\$2.30; do. family, \$3,20a\$3.50; winter wheat, patient, \$3,5a\$2.35; spring do., \$3,7a\$4; spring wheat, straight, \$2,45\$3.60; receipts, 7,862 barrels. Wheat dull and lower; spot and month, 69\$2a678;; February, 137438; May, 73\$2a74; steamer No. 2 red, \$55,205,20; receipts, 3,560 bushels; southern wheat be sample, 65 a71; do. on grade, 66\$2a70\$2. Corn dull analyses, receipts, 3,560 bushels; southern white and mouth, 30\$2a304; February, 39\$2a305; March, 37\$2a573; steamer mixed, 255,2255; receipts, 148,310 bushels; exports, 274,285 bushels; southern white and yellow even, 374,287 bushels; southern white and yellow even, 32a75;. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 30\$2a31, No. 2 mixed, 28a284; Rye dull; No. 2 nearby, 54; No. 2 mixed, 28a284; Rye dull; No. 2 nearby, 54; No. 2 mixed, 28a284; Rye dull; No. 2 nearby, 54; No. 2 mixed, 28a284; Anauary; Cork for orders, per quarter, 35,338, 14,4, January; Cork for orders, per quarter, 35,30, Butter firm; fancy creamery, 25a30; do, limitation, 25a24; do, ladle, 20a21; good ladde, 15a20; store-packed, 16 a18; rolls, 17a21. Chesse firm; large, 18a134; medium, 134a134; small, 134a134; Eggs firm; 21c, per dozen. Baltimore Markets.

Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs, La-denburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.

CHICAGO, January High, 10.95 6.90 5.77 Low. 10.89 5.92 5.77 Open. 10,82 5,95 5,72 Lards May.

Ribs May.

NEW YORK, January 8.—C
January.

7.24
March.
7.29
May.
7.27 7.24 7.24 7.24 7.29 7.28 7.12 7.13 7.18 7.20 7.12 7.16 7.21 7.23

Stocks Opened Weak on Conflicting News From South Africa.

## SOME RECOVERY LATER IN DAY

Railroad Reports Show Good Earnings--Increased Dividends

## GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

secial Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, January 8.-Conflicting adrices from South Africa resulted in lower orices in the foreign markets this morning. The declines varied from & to 14 per cent, from which level a moderate recovery was recorded. Traders took advantage of this weakness to cover outstanding contracts, believing that the recently announced rail road consolidations would limit the decline

Having covered a considerable line and finding no new buying, the room again put out its short commitments. The entire market became listless, prices moving with-

n a narrow circle and the volume of busi-ness dwindling into insignificance.

This professional trading was not unex-pected and commission houses are quite satisfied with a decreased business until he market proves its claim to new con ration at this level. The Vanderbilt stocks were all stead

eration at this level.

The Vanderbilt stocks were all steady, but the market was not in sympathy with an advance, even in this group. It is admitted almost unanimously that the plans now being given to the public mark a forward step, which will ultimately add stability to American investment shares. The weak spots in traffic agreements have been climinated by a plan which provides for representation in the right of ownership. Agreements made by the higher officials are to be left in the keeping of such officials. Enterprising traffic agents can polonger involve their roads in ratewars without the merits of the case coming to the attention of the real principals as they sit alternately in the directories of both roads. The good in this does not find immediate reflection in the stock market because of foreign difficulties.

There are other instances of improvement of a substantial character which must wait on the passing of the South African war cloud.

Big Four directors declared a divident of

must wait on the passing of the South African war cloud.

Big Four directors declared a dividend of 1½ per cent on the stock of that company, payable March 1. The payment is made out of earnings, but no period is given.

The Cenical of New Jersey directors deciared a dividend of 1½ per cent, instead of 1 per cent, which was rather positively announced would be the case. The Steel stocks came up for dividend consideration during the week, and friends of the several properties predict that such shares will take a more secure place in the markets when the public is shown their money-earning capacity.

ng capacity.

An impression prevailed among certain conservative houses during the afternoon An impression provided the afternoon that a decline on adverse news from Lady smith would be short fived. It was argued smith would be short fived. It was argued that the suspense incident to no news was more disastrous to prices than an actual condition of a temporarily discouraging nature. However this may be, it is not likely that the foreign markets will find our own in any condition to be surprised by further selling. Local conditions are too encouraging to remain in an inactive state unless grave complications arise in the world's politics. The time for buying has probably not yet come, but the time for having money available in order to buy is certainly here.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Market. 

Brooklyn Rapid Transit. 71
Chesspeake & Ohio. 30
C. C. C. & St. Louis 63
C. C. C. & St. Louis 63
Chicago, B. & Q. 121
Chic & Notthwestern 162
Chicago Gas 163
C. M. and St. Paul. 1167
Chicago R. I. & Pacific 1004
Chic. & G. Western 124
Consolidated Gas 1921
Con. Tobacco. 313
Con. Tobacco. 136
Con. Tobacco. 137
Federal Steel. 31
Federal Steel. 31
Federal Steel. 31 12% Federal Steel, pfd..... General Electric Illinois Central. Louisville & Nashville ... 77% Metropolitan Traction... 173 Manhattan Elevated... 94 Missour' Pacific... 94 M., K. & T., pfd. National Lead Co.

New Jersey Central.
New York Central. X-rts.
Northern Pacific.
Northern Pacific.
Pacific Mail.
Pennsylvania R. R.
Reading, 1st pfd. Tenn. Coal and Iron... Umon Pacifi... Union Pacific... Union Pacific... Union Pacific... S. Rubber... 

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call—12 o'clock m.—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 100 at 125. O'double m.—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 100 at 125. O'double file Insurance, 6 at 5. Capital Traction, 5 at 315s. Meragenibaler Linotype, 10 at 2008s. American Graphophone, 100 at 12, 100 at 12. Iou at 12. American Graphophone, 164, 3 at 125s.

District of Columbia Bande, 100 at 12. American Graphophone, 164, 3 at 125s.

District of Columbia Bande, 100 at 12. American Graphophone, 164, 3 at 125s.

District of Columbia Bande, 100 at 12. American Graphophone, 164, 3 at 125s.

District of Columbia Bande, 100 at 12. American Sci. 123s; bid. Pund. currency 3.65s, 118s.

Missellanesus Bonds. Methopolitan Radiovad cert. Indebt., 4, 100 bid. 100 at 128 asked. Columbia Radiovad cert. Indebt., 5, 100 asked. Methopolitan Radiovad cert. Indebt., 5, 100 asked. Washington Gas Company, see 13. Iou 128 asked. Columbia Radiovad Columbia Radiovad Columbia Radiovad Columbia Sci. 100 at 120 asked. Washington Gas Company, see 13. Iou 122s bid. United States Charlet Lagat cert. Indebt. 6s, 113 asked. Columbia Radiovad Columbia States District Lagat cert. Indebt. 6s, 113 asked. Independent of the 100 asked. American Security and Trust. 101 asked. American Security and Trust. 101 asked. American Security and Trust. 101 asked. American Graphophone deb. 5s. 100 bid. Washington Market Company imp. 6s, 111 bid. Washington Market Company imp. 6s. 111 bid. Washington Market Company over 100 asked. Company imp. 6s. 111 bid. Washington Market Company over 100 asked. Columbia 110 asked. Company over 100 Washington Stock Exchange.

Government Bonds.

per cents, registered.

per cents, registered. 1908-1928.

per cents, coupon. 1908-1928.

per cents, registered. 1907.

per cents, coupon. 1907.

per cents, registered. 1925.

per cents, registered. 1925.

per cents, coupon 1925.

per cents, coupon 1925.

per cents, coupon 1924.

Three-Cent Railway Fares Mr. Berry of Kentucky has introduced a bill in the House establishing three-cent street railway fares in the District of Columbia between 5:45 a.m. and 8 p.m., with privilege of transfers; for all night cars, to run at intervals of fifteen minutes; and for all cars to be vestibuled in the winter.